

NEW YORK HERALD

PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION, 250 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,900.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; Rev. William J. Wood, Vice-President; Wm. T. Devart, Treasurer; R. B. Titherton, Secretary.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail, Postpaid, Year, Months, Single Copies. DAILY only, \$12.00; SUNDAY only, \$4.00; DAILY and SUNDAY, \$16.00.

Branch Offices for receipt of advertisements and sale of papers: Principal Offices—Broadway and 42nd St., Entrance 15th Broadway (4th floor) Tel. Chelsea 1000.

Branch Office—21st St. and 10th Ave., Open until 10 P. M. Branch Office—53rd St. and 3rd Ave., Open until 10 P. M.

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lean Eskimo boys, likewise from Alaska. Finally, the park itself is all within our own American doorway. Surely this should meet all that the most exacting patriot could demand.

And while the folks up in the Mount Rainier Park are having a fine Arctic winter time of it, other folks will be wearing straw hats and the lightest of summer clothing as they saunter under the palms and in the orange groves of our Florida and southern California Rivas. Truly, "to him who in the love of Nature holds communion with her visible forms" these United States of ours present a sufficiency of varied winter aspects.

New Jersey's New Peace Force.

New Jersey's State police go on duty to-day for the first time, a troop of seventy-four picked men who have been in training at Sea Girt for six months for their task of maintaining order and pursuing criminals in all parts of the State.

For years the need of such a force has been apparent, but its creation has been blocked by labor politicians, who pretended it was to be used against strikers. This powerful opposition was overcome only by the imperative necessities arising from conditions created by modern methods of transportation.

The automobile has proved a boon to criminals. It affords quick passage for thieves from one place to another and means of escape from the scenes of their depredations; and the great number of trucks carrying valuable merchandise have provided new opportunities for highwaymen. The police of small towns have been unable to provide the protection needed under existing circumstances. Effective cooperation among them has been practically impossible, not from lack of zeal and good will, but because of the nature of their organizations. A mobile force, covering the whole State and under one direction, is the only weapon that can be used in present circumstances with hope of success in law enforcement.

Such a force can be successful only if politics is absolutely excluded from its management. Its members must respond to no influence except the call of duty. They must obey no orders except those given by their officers. They must be sure of their jobs as long as they do their duty intelligently and fearlessly. They must be convinced that promotion will come to them through merit, not through pull.

New Jersey's new State guardians begin their career under the best of auspices. Their future lies in their own hands. They join an honorable company, for the State constabularies have won splendid reputations for integrity, resourcefulness and courage.

Two Soldiers of Fortune.

References to JERRY DUNNE and PAT SHERIDAN in stories about BILLY BOYLE, the former keeper of Chicago's most famous chop house, who died the other day, recall memories of these celebrities of another period. The men were great friends, but there was a striking difference between them in character and disposition.

Dunne had the reputation of never turning aside when trouble confronted him. Yet the predictions that he would die with his boots on were not fulfilled. His feud with ELLIOTT the pugilist in Chicago earned him the wholesome respect of other bad men of his day. It would have taken courage of a high order to face the squat, broad shouldered man who was most dangerous when he smiled through the square cut beard of mixed black and gray, long familiar to frequenters of the Tenderloin. He had the ideal physique for a rough and tumble fighter. Although far from quarrelsome, DUNNE, when he thought he had a grievance, would go to almost any length to provoke an encounter.

He had a grudge against JAMES F. CALDWELL, the starter at the various race courses around New York a generation ago. CALDWELL was a Kentuckian and was supposed to be a fighter, but DUNNE was unable to taunt him into a fight, though he assailed him whenever they met in public. DUNNE was racing a few horses at that time and believed that he had not been treated fairly by the starter. He died about the same time as CALDWELL and always regretted his inability to settle his trouble with him.

It was said of SHERIDAN, on the other hand, that the world lost a great diplomat when he turned soldier of fortune. Smooth of face, suave of manner and distinguished in appearance, he was credited with being the best dressed in a group of sporting men who made sartorial adornment their avocation. His range of acquaintances included the highest as well as the lowest of the land, and his reputation for honesty was so well established that it is recorded that on one occasion while in a New England town he negotiated a loan from the president of a bank on his simple promise to pay.

While the story was probably told originally about somebody else, SHERIDAN's name has for years been used in the tale of the man who was stopped as he was about to enter a gambling house and warned that the game was crooked. The reply that it couldn't be helped because it was the only one in town would have matched the peculiar mania SHERIDAN had for losing in somebody else's game the money he won in his own game. He was never happy away from the atmosphere of the gaming table,

and it was not choice that led him to become a dealer in pictures but the virtual suppression of the gaming, which was widespread in the days when CAMPBELL operated the Saratoga Casino and there were half a dozen big games running wide open in New York city.

Like CAMPBELL, who had a fine taste in the arts and was one of the best judges of period furniture in the United States, SHERIDAN knew a good picture when he saw it. He achieved international fame through the part he played in the restoration in 1901 to its owner of GAINSBOROUGH's portrait of the Duchess of DEVONSHIRE. The canvas was stolen in 1876 after it had been purchased for the then record price of \$10,000. SHERIDAN got the credit of bringing about its return to Agnew & Son of London through the Pinkertons. ADAM WORTH, a crook of international notoriety, was said to have known the hiding place of the picture, the great value and reputation of which prevented its being offered for sale.

SHERIDAN and DUNNE belonged to that period when it was considered part of the education of a man of the world to know something about the mysteries of gaming and to be able to defend himself under any and all circumstances.

The Chinese Consortium.

Just where the four Power International banking consortium for China, formed by the leading financial institutions of England, France, Japan and the United States, fits into the plans concerning the Far East now under consideration at Washington has not yet been made clear. The consortium is founded on the same principles as the Far Eastern policy of the United States. Its purpose is to promote international cooperation in financing China and to abolish commercial spheres of influence.

Secretary Hughes gave his approval to the consortium a month after he took office. Since then China has defaulted on a loan of \$5,500,000 previously made, and a loan of a similar amount has been suggested by the consortium members in this country, with the offer of additional money to meet other maturing obligations. The American bankers in the consortium have issued a statement in which they say:

"The American group, in order to try to assist the Chinese Government to meet its nearby American maturities of November 1 and December 1 of this year, several weeks ago outlined the best plan of refunding those maturities which it could devise. The other national groups of the consortium had no interest in the plan, which, in any event, the Chinese Government did not see its way clear to accept."

Unfortunately the attempt of the American bankers to assist with these maturities gave the opportunity, which has been quickly seized by some factions interested in the Far Eastern discussions at Washington, to charge the consortium, and especially the American bankers, with an attempt to gain control of Chinese finances. This charge is specifically denied in the statement issued by the American bankers. To anybody familiar with the complicated state of Chinese finance the charge would appear without foundation. Nobody has control of China's finances, and nobody could possibly get control if the principles of equal opportunity and the abolition of spheres of influence now being discussed at Washington are finally adopted.

German National Wealth.

A German economist has published figures bringing up to date HUGO RUGGNER's index of German national wealth and income in the years before the war. The estimates are based on the volume of production gauged by the goods carried on railroads and waterways.

In 1912 the goods traffic was 567,400,000 tons. This was taken to correspond to a national wealth of 300,000,000,000 gold marks, yielding a national income of 40,000,000,000 gold marks. With these estimates as a base of 100 the income and wealth of 1913 were calculated to have reached 105 per cent. of the 1912 estimate. In 1914 the percentage dropped to 87; in 1915 to 78; in 1916 to 70; in 1917 it was 87; in 1918 it declined to 82.

In 1919 the figures for all production and goods traffic were not available, but from conservative estimates, based on what data could be compiled, national wealth had fallen to 188,000,000,000 gold marks and national income to 24,400,000,000 gold marks, or 61 per cent. of the 1912 estimate.

The authority whose figures are cited declares that the sum of 24,400,000,000 gold marks of national income "implies a decline of not less than 40 per cent. in the standard of living." He adds that if the total indemnity of 132,000,000,000 gold marks is to be deducted from Germany's national wealth by payments to the Allies, the present figure of 188,000,000,000 gold marks of national wealth will be reduced by about two-thirds and the national income and the standard of living will suffer in the same degree.

The argument presented does not at first appear convincing. But it has to be remembered that the German reparations debt is not comparable with an internal debt, because each payment of a billion marks means the transfer of that much of German wealth to another country. "German means were found by which Germany could increase her production,"

to accommodate home demands and satisfy the indemnity claims as well, by the time 132,000,000,000 gold marks had been paid this amount would actually have been deducted from the nation's wealth.

On the other hand, if Germany could regain only 15 per cent. of the margin between her 24,400,000,000 gold marks of national income as estimated now and her 40,000,000,000 gold marks pre-war income she could pay the 2,000,000,000 gold marks required for reparations and neither her present national wealth nor her present standard of living would be impaired.

Mrs. Lincoln, Great Housekeeper.

Domestic science, which includes the preparation and service of food in the home, is so thoroughly established as a practicable and useful study in elementary schools and institutions of higher learning that it may be hard for present day students to realize that it was once looked upon as a useless innovation and only a few years ago was a common subject of jest. Yet the modern method of imparting skill in housekeeping originated only a little over half a century ago, and one of its pioneer teachers, Mrs. MARY JOHNSON LINCOLN, died on Saturday at her home in Boston.

Mrs. LINCOLN was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, in 1844, and, like so many other New Englanders who have won fame and left the world their debtor, she was the child of a clergyman. Her father was the Rev. JOHN MILTON BAILEY, her mother SARAH MORGAN BAILEY. That stock produced children with inherent qualities of intelligence, industry, persistence, vision. The Attleboro minister's daughter was educated at Wheaton Seminary in Norton, Massachusetts, and in that town she married DAVID A. LINCOLN in 1865. In 1879 she became the first principal of the Boston Cooking School, which was founded largely through her enterprise and enthusiasm. She remained at its head until 1885. After leaving this institution she carried on her educational work through lectures, cook books and general writings on diet, kitchen management and household direction.

In SARAH T. ROBER, MARIA PARLOA, FANNIE MERITT FARMER, ELLEN H. RICHARDS, CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERICK, daughter of MARIUS HALLAND (Mrs. MARY VIRGINIA HAWES TERHUNE), to mention only a few of them, she had great contemporaries in leadership in home economics. These workers for better living and the others who took up domestic science in its early days have been followed by a great number of devoted and gifted women, to whose indefatigable efforts the country owes the marked improvement which in half a century has been brought about in the selection, preparation and service of food, and in physical conditions in American homes generally.

Mrs. LINCOLN did a work of the highest value to the country, and did it, in the beginning, in the face of serious opposition and ridicule. It was held by some to be a waste of time to send a girl to school to learn to cook. She was expected to acquire that art in the kitchen of her home; to seek proficiency in it in a class room seemed to many an impropriety, to put it mildly. But the genuine value of scientific and practical instruction in the arts of home making is now universally recognized. Mrs. LINCOLN's merits as a public leader, it is gratifying to record, were acknowledged and substantially rewarded at a period in her life when she was able to enjoy her reputation and its fruits.

The Netherlands-American Foundation, with headquarters in New York city, has been formed to promote amicable relations between the people of the United States and those of Holland. Its object should appeal particularly to the residents of the Hudson valley. Notwithstanding tremendous immigration from other lands, the traditions implanted here by the patrons survive with astonishing vitality, and the influence of the Dutch is still potent in our lives.

Fewer thieves have been at work in the shopping section this year than ever before. The cause is not hard to find. For a couple of years a concerted, pickpocket effort has been made to rob the pockets and shoplifters to jail, and the results of this are now becoming apparent.

From St. Louis comes a report that furs from trappers are accumulating in warehouses faster than they can be sold. Somebody must have started the absurd rumor that ladies will not wear furs in customary abundance next midsummer.

To Abraham de Puyster. Oh, Abraham de Puyster, You who sit in Bowling Green Like king or duke and through curled peruke Peer out at the passing scene, You make an imposing figure With your ruff and alien hose, As you vent at ease in the lowered lee Of Broadway's crowded close.

Say, Abraham de Puyster, What thoughts turn in your head As your vision clears, past the Battery pier, See the bay in the sunset red? Are you longing for night to enter Each silent and silvered street That you may step down and view the town Which once felt your rule discreet?

Oh, Abraham de Puyster, The changes you might have seen If they'd righted your view and not turned you askew When they set you in Bowling Green? But to all the Aladdin magic Your brocade and your gown show, And unless as a boon you can turn in the moon Your town you will never know.

Nothing Unusual About This. From the London Daily Mail.

"I make up my mind about the matter first, and then I fall in love," said a woman at Marylebone County Court yesterday.

Crisis in Patent Office.

Its Work Far Behind and Its Technical Experts Resigning. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: We believe it is a matter of public duty at the present time to draw the attention to the disaster with which our patent system is threatened owing to the breaking down of the Patent Office.

With 57,000 applications for patents awaiting action and an inadequate technical staff and conditions getting worse every day, Congress must act and act promptly if the Patent Office is to be saved. The chaotic condition is caused by the continuous resignations of the experienced and competent members of the technical staff, which is not to be wondered at since there has been only a 10 per cent. increase in the salaries of that staff since the year 1848, and those salaries are to-day far below the salaries of the corresponding technical staffs of other and more modern but far less important Government departments and are utterly inadequate.

For several years last past bills to increase these salaries have been pressed upon Congress and favorably reported but have failed to pass, and many of our older engineers who had stayed on from a sense of patriotism and duty have yielded to the necessities of family obligations, feeling that the indifference or the inertia of Congress makes the prospects of a career within the Patent Office hopeless.

Not only inventors and most of our industries are vitally affected by the situation, but the country at large, which has its best protection against improvident issued patents and against patent litigation in an efficient and adequate technical staff in the Patent Office. The proper functioning of the Patent Office is essential to the proper functioning of our patent system.

WILLIAM HOUTSON KEYTON, Chairman of the Patents Committee of the New York County Lawyers Association. New York, December 3.

Bumps for Speeders.

A Plan to Reduce Accidents From Reckless Motor Car Driving.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: To reduce the number of deaths from automobile and motor truck accidents let me present a simple, effective, practical plan which automatically would compel adherence to the traffic laws. A fine automobile would be placed in the hands of a driver who would be required to pass a test of his driving ability before he could be licensed to drive. A fine automobile would be placed in the hands of a driver who would be required to pass a test of his driving ability before he could be licensed to drive.

There is an unusually large collection of works by and relating to Tom Paine, who is now recognized as one of the outstanding figures of the Revolutionary period. A fine autograph letter of Benjamin Franklin shows one of the mathematical problems he worked upon in the course of his scientific labors. An admirable group of engravings by Paul Revere includes "The New England Primer, or an Easy and Pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading," printed in Boston in 1759, which contains a portrait of a woodcut portrait of George Washington. An important and interesting secret.

To New York.

The soaring shrikes of Suez, the waders of their day, Behold their crumbled glory no more than wind-blown clay! The Nineveh pyramids, the Babylonian spires, Lo, they have faded and faded like ashen sunset fires! The crumbling towers of Babel, the Carthage of the sea, The ruins of the world are all the same, They are become a tale, a rumor down the years. Only Palmyra's pillars look out the sands alone; And Troy, the myriad-towered, lives but in Homer's song. Where once, by the waterside, the Ephesian walls stood guard, Now 'e'en the inmost altar is nothing but a shard. Thebes—'tis a dim dream fabric spread over Pharaoh's plain! Tyre—'tis a ruin's past music, the end of a refrain.

Memories of the vanished splendor by death's dark arras hid Whereon are limned lonely a sphinx and pyramid, 'tis as if Timur founded, how are they gray with grime And what are Haroun's minarets more than a mock of time!

And thou, O newest nursing among the hived great, That stilted, thronged and accepted, beside our eastern gate, Gazing with eyes unshadowed across the channelled seas, Vaunt not thy youthful vigor, thou mayest be as these;

For each and all were peerless, with sky-wide scope of power, Nor saw the brooding vision of God's appointed hour; Aye, wear thy sandals meekly, for When, in the shift of cycles, thou mayest be as they!

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Brooklyn's Health Directory.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The Red Cross conditions a Health Information Bureau at 165 Remsen street, Brooklyn. Here information may be obtained about the health organizations operating in Brooklyn and their specializations. The bureau has compiled a directory of every clinic, hospital, sanitarium and health organization existing in the borough. It has proved a boon to myself. It may help others. HAROLD FRANKS, BROOKLYN, December 3.

Trains That Pass in the Day.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Mr. Sly of Wagonway Company, who knows how many trains an east-bound train from San Francisco would meet and pass if there were trains each day each way taking six days for the crossing. A train pulling out for New York would meet one just coming in from New York and would meet and pass eleven others on the way. It would be a New York just as a twelfth train for Frisco was leaving.

JOHN GRANIAM, LEONTIA, N. J., December 2.

Musie for Tuberculosis Patients.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Some of the patients of the M. nicipal Sanatorium for Tuberculosis at Otisville, N. Y., would appreciate a used phonograph to cheer them up during the winter nights. Perhaps one of your readers has a machine and some records for which he has no further use. Please send it to Billings Court, upstairs, OTISVILLE, December 3.

When a Manxman Takes Office.

From the Manchester Guardian. One of the most quickly worded oaths of office still in use in the British Isles is that which will be administered to the two gentlemen, Mr. C. T. Calver and Mr. F. M. La Mather, who have just been appointed Deputies of the Isle of Man. It runs: "By this Book and by the holy contents thereof, I, the undersigned, do swear that God hath miraculously wrought in heaven above and in the earth beneath in six days and seven nights, I swear that I will, without respect of favor or friendship, love, enmity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of the Isle justly between our Sovereign Lord the King and his subjects within this Isle, and betwixt party and party as indifferent as the herbage between death lies in the middle of the fish. So help me God and the contents of this Book."

Nothing Unusual About This. From the London Daily Mail. "I make up my mind about the matter first, and then I fall in love," said a woman at Marylebone County Court yesterday.

Rare Early American Papers on View Daily Calendar

Documents Relating to Revolution in Collection at American Art Galleries.

A collection of rare Americana, now on view at the American Art Galleries and to be seen there until the date of its sale, December 6 and 7, includes a wealth of material bearing on nearly all important periods of earlier American history, as well as an unusual and interesting group of oil portraits of celebrated Americans, done during the lifetime of their subjects. The items shown, 743 in number, are from various private collections, including those of the late Prof. Edward Tuckerman of Amherst, Mass.; the late Judd Stewart of Plainfield, N. J.; Frank M. Bristol of Chattanooga, Tenn., and the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass.

Listed among the items relating to the American Revolution are the first proclamation issued by the Continental Congress Oct. 22, 1774, without sanction of the Royal Governor; the first proclamation of Massachusetts advocating open hostilities against Great Britain, January 19, 1776; the first official Massachusetts issue of the Declaration of Independence, and an unpublished manuscript form, with signature by John Hancock, of a "Resolve of Continental Congress," June 24, 1776.

A rare broadside relating to St. Clair's expedition to Canada in 1746 is among the French and Indian war period material. A manuscript of the letter of Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson, relates to the Virginia militia during this period, and there is a proclamation by Gov. Philip, 1755, concerning "Bradford's defeat." A proclamation of Gov. Powell, 1759, deals with Wolfe's expedition against Quebec, and another of Gov. Bernard bears on the "Indian Confederacy" under Pontiac.

There are autograph letters of Lincoln and letters by members of Lincoln's Cabinet and men of the day, as well as a number of memorials, biographies and works relating to Lincoln. A large collection of autograph letters by signers of the Declaration of Independence is of unusual interest because many of the letters were written on official business in connection with events of the time.

There is an unusually large collection of works by and relating to Tom Paine, who is now recognized as one of the outstanding figures of the Revolutionary period. A fine autograph letter of Benjamin Franklin shows one of the mathematical problems he worked upon in the course of his scientific labors. An admirable group of engravings by Paul Revere includes "The New England Primer, or an Easy and Pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading," printed in Boston in 1759, which contains a portrait of a woodcut portrait of George Washington. An important and interesting secret.

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